# Combining GLM and ABI Data for Enhanced GOES-R Rainfall Estimates

A New GOES-R3 Project (combining with Nai-Yu Wang's R3 Project)

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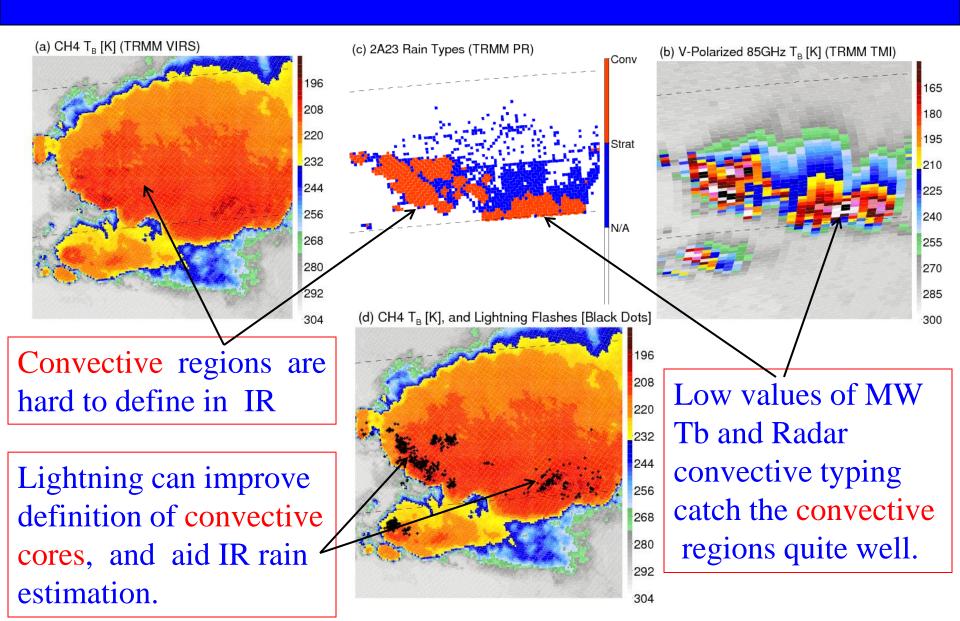
Collaborators: Kuligowski, Bruning, Albrecht, Grecu, Chesters, Nesbitt, Ferraro

□ Examine lightning-convective core relations with TRMM data (LIS, PR, TMI, and VIRS)
<ul> <li>□ Develop relations and methods to use lightning information to enhance convective vs.</li> <li>stratiform delineation for improved microwave precipitation estimation (from N. Wang project)</li> </ul>
□ Develop an initial scheme to use lightning information from GLM to identify convective cores and develop lightning flash rate/area relations to volume rainfall; link to GOES-R Baseline algorithm

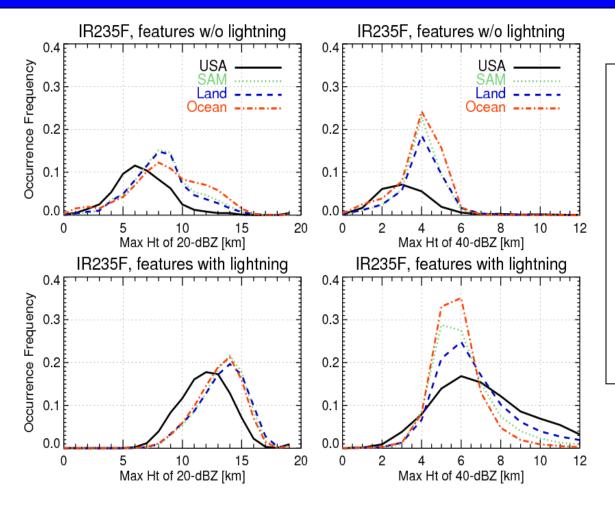
End Result: An improved Geo-IR rain estimation scheme using GLM data to:

- 1) better identify convective cores when masked by anvil debris
- 2) eliminate false IR convective features in mature systems
- 3) provide information on convective core size and volume rainfall rate

#### 1. Limitations of IR Rain Estimates



### 2. Storm Discrimination

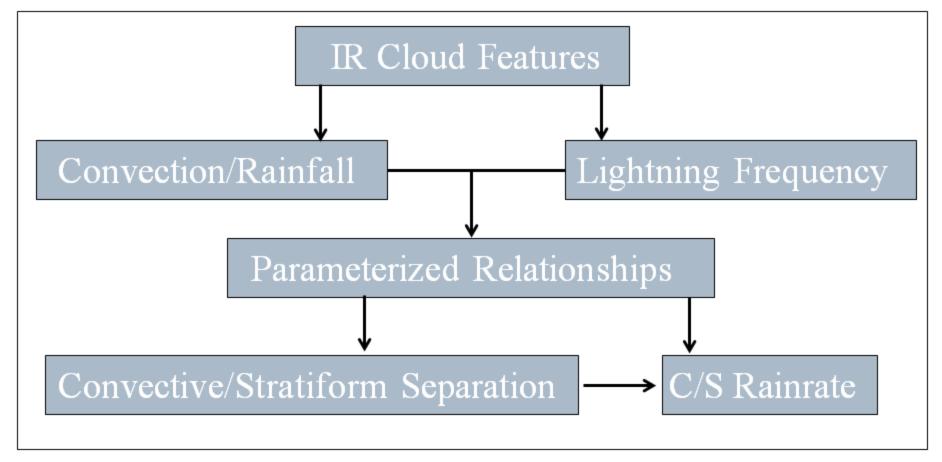


IR235F: Cloud features defined by IR Tb < 235K;

Radar, microwave, and lightning measurements are collocated in each cloud feature.

Lightning info. obviously very helpful in discriminating IR cloud features of different convective properties (as indicated by radar data).

## 3. Approach for IR/Lightning Rain Estimation



#### **Upcoming Work:**

- ☐ Initial new work focusing on using TRMM Precipitation Feature (PF) data base to develop relations
- TRMM overpasses will be compared to NESDIS Geo-IR rain estimates to make first link to Baseline rainfall algorithm